HAWAII UNDERSEA RESEARCH LABORATORY

OUICK LOOK REPORT MISSION NO. RCV-114

MISSION STATUS

Location:

Kealaikahiki Channel

Mission Date: 11/01/01

Maximum Depth: 298 m

Project Title: Characterization and Assessment of Critical Habitat for Eteline Snappers in the

Main Hawaiian Islands

Principal Investigator: E. Gordon Grau and Christopher Kelley*

Address:

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, Kaneohe, HI 96744

*Hawaii Undersea Research Laboratory, Honolulu, HI 96822

Phone:

956-7437

Observer 1: Christopher Kelley

Observer 2: Edith Chave

Address: Hawaii Undersea Research Laboratory

Honolulu, HI, 96822

Address: Hawaii Undersea Research Lab

Honolulu, HI, 96822

Scientific Data Acquired: Prepare an abstract outlining your objectives, techniques, findings, etc.

Objectives

This study was awarded a total of 12 submersible dives, six of which were conducted in 1998 (i.e. P5-360-P5-366). The original objectives of the study were to 1) to characterize and compare the biological and physical aspects of pinnacle and wall habitats for onaga and ehu, and 2) to assess the numbers and sizes of onaga, ehu, and other important species of bottom fish in these habitats. The first objective was associated with the following 2 hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1) tops and bases of vertically oriented habitats, such as walls and pinnacles, have different physical and biological characteristics.

Hypothesis 2) the locations on the walls and pinnacles where onaga and ehu are found will have similar biological and physical characteristics.

The RCV-150 ROV was originally going to be used to examine a nocturnal shift in the species composition on habitats surveyed by submersible during the day. However, the high relief on a number

of these sites precluded that plan. Instead, the ROV was used on this and other dives to conduct nocturnal surveys on the nearest suitable locations to the bottom fish habitat site.

Techniques

Prior to this and other ROV dives, the ship arrived on the survey site and we determined the optimal direction for the transect. Based on this heading, two 2-mile or 3 one-mile lines was then selected, which depending on the speed of the ship, would allow for 2-4 hour surveys. In most cases, the dive site and subsequent transect line were set up in a manner to allow for an oblique up or down slope transect. After the ROV was deployed, an effort was made to identify and count all fish and invertebrates observed.

Findings

The ROV was deployed at night to a depth of 298 m. It reached minimum and maximum depths of 254 m and 298 m, respectively, and was recovered at 254 m. The transect was conducted up and over the north end of a the submarine ridge what runs parallel to the west side of Kahaoolawe Island and is the second one south of Molokini Island. The bottom of the ridge consisted of hard substrate with a few sand patches and cobbles. The walls of the ridge were smooth with large cavities and overhangs. The top was smooth limestone. The dive was terminated just as the RCV reached the top due to wind and sea conditions. This area contained very few animals and visibility was very bad due to particles in the water. Most of the species seen were observed at the base of the ridge. Only five fishes were recognized; *Pontinus macrocephalus, Antigonia eos, Physiculus nigripinnis, Symphysanodon maunaloae* and *Epigonus devaneyi*. The dominant animals on the ridge were tiny balanophyllid corals. Examples of invertebrate species include; *Antipathes dichotoma, Tamaria scleroderma, round sponges, Corallium secundum, Pennatula flava, Tamaria scleroderma*, and *Stylocidaris calacantha*.

M	MICCIO	AT TOWY	AT	TTA	TION.	
1	AISSIO	N H, V	AI	, DA	IIII)	

Limitations,	failures,	or	operational	problems	noted:
None					

Recommendations for corrective action or improvement:

None

In your opinion, did the mission essentially achieve its purpose? Compare actual work accomplished with the work that was expected to be accomplished.

Yes. – until the dive was aborted due to weather and sea conditions.

List specimens or samples collected on the mission.

None

DATA RELEASE

Data may be retained by the project leader for up to 2 years after the mission date with the following exception. NOAA may request to use photos for publication or publicity purposes at any time.

Fill in the appropriate statement below and sign this form.

I hereby release the data archived by HURL for public consumption following

Mission No. RCV-114: Characterization and Assessment of Critical Habitat for Eteline Snappers in the Main Hawaiian Islands

held on 11/01/01in the following way:

- a. CTD data by 11/01/03
- b. voice transcripts, video, and still camera film by 11/01/03
- c. other 11/01/03
- d. I will give my written consent to individuals wishing to use these data prior to the above dates depending on the nature of the request(s)

Principal	Investigator
	_